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8. The apparatus of Claim 6 in which filter b) includes a long-pass filter having a cutoff wavelength between 400 and 600 nm.

9. The apparatus of Claim 6 in which filter b) is a filter which has been selected to allow only the visible radiation emitted by the fluorescing binder to pass through.

10. The apparatus of Claim 6 in which filter b) includes a near-infrared blocking filter.

11. The apparatus of Claim 6 in which video camera d) is a color video camera.

12. The apparatus of Claim 11 in which the color video camera has color band pass filters that function as one or more of the filters in filter b).

13. The apparatus of Claim 1 in which correlation means e) is capable of enhancing the images of the fluorescing binder and the fluorescing lignocellulosic material.

14. A method for monitoring binder dosage and distribution on a substrate comprising:

- a) exposing a material to which binder has been applied to ultraviolet waves for a period of time sufficient to cause the binder to fluoresce,
- b) collecting visible waves emitted by the fluorescing binder,
- c) passing the collected ultraviolet waves from b) through a filter which blocks ultraviolet waves,
- d) imaging the visible wave emissions of the fluorescing binder onto a video camera that converts the image to an electronic signal, and
- e) relaying the electronic signal generated by the video camera in d) to a means for correlating dosage and distribution of binder to the electronic signal received.

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15. The method of Claim 14 in which the correlation means used in step e) is a computer programmed to correlate binder distribution and dosage with electronic signals generated by the video camera.

5 16. The method of Claim 14 in which the binder is a polyisocyanate-based material.

17. The method of Claim 14 in which the binder is polymeric MDI.

18. The method of Claim 14 in which the filter used in c) also blocks near infrared waves.

10 19. The method of Claim 14 in which the filter used in c) also blocks visible wave emissions from any fluorescing material other than the binder.

15 20. The method of Claim 14 in which the contrast between the fluorescence of the material to which binder was applied and the fluorescence of the binder is enhanced.

21. A process for the production of wood strand board comprising

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- a) applying a polyisocyanate to wood strands,
 - b) monitoring the polyisocyanate/wood strand material in accordance with the method of Claim 14 until the polyisocyanate dosage and distribution are within a previously determined acceptable range,
 - c) forming the polyisocyanate/wood strand material into the desired shape or form, and
 - 25 d) subjecting the polyisocyanate/wood strand material to curing conditions.

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